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See application file for complete search history.

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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**H05B 37/02** (2006.01)

**H05B 33/08** (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

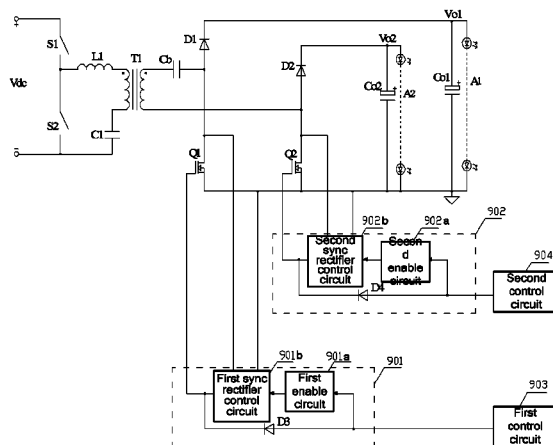
CPC ..... **H05B 37/02** (2013.01); **H05B 33/0815**  
(2013.01); **H05B 33/0887** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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H05B 33/0815; H05B 33/0818; H05B  
33/0857; H05B 33/08; H05B 33/0824; H05B  
41/282; H05B 33/0803; H05B 33/0809;  
H05B 33/0812; H05B 33/0827; H05B 33/083;  
H05B 33/0842; H05B 33/0845; H05B 33/0851

The present invention discloses a power supply circuit for multi-path light-emitting diode (LED) loads. The two ports of the second diode are connected in parallel with the first switch tube, and the two ports of the forth diode are connected in parallel with the second switch tube. The conduction mode of the second and forth diodes is controlled by controlling the switch status of the first and second switch tubes. When the system is on a normal state, the first and second switch tubes are both switched off. When the load output of any path needs to be turned off, the corresponding switch tube should be controlled to switch on, which makes the diode connected in parallel with the switch tube short-circuited. The present invention can avoid a strong impulse current produced in filtering capacitor when the load of any path is directly short-circuited. Therefore, the present invention can reduce the current stress in circuits, improve the reliability of circuits, and reduce the cost.

**12 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**



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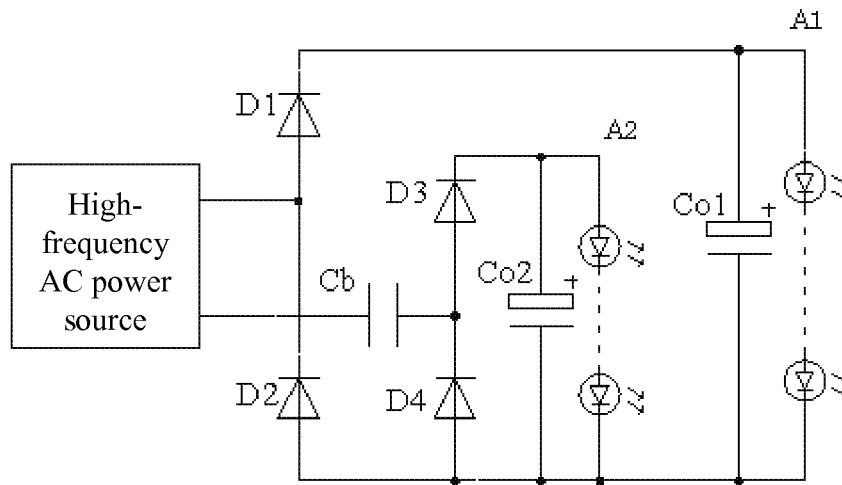


Figure 1

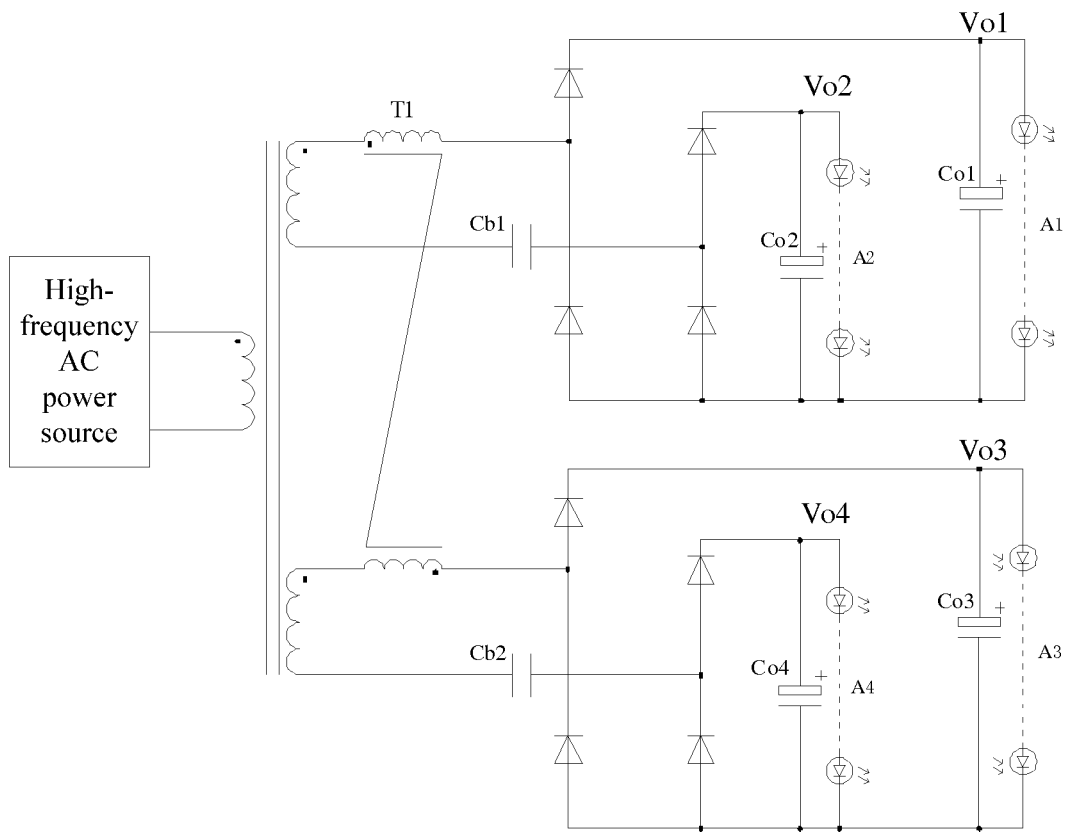


Figure 2

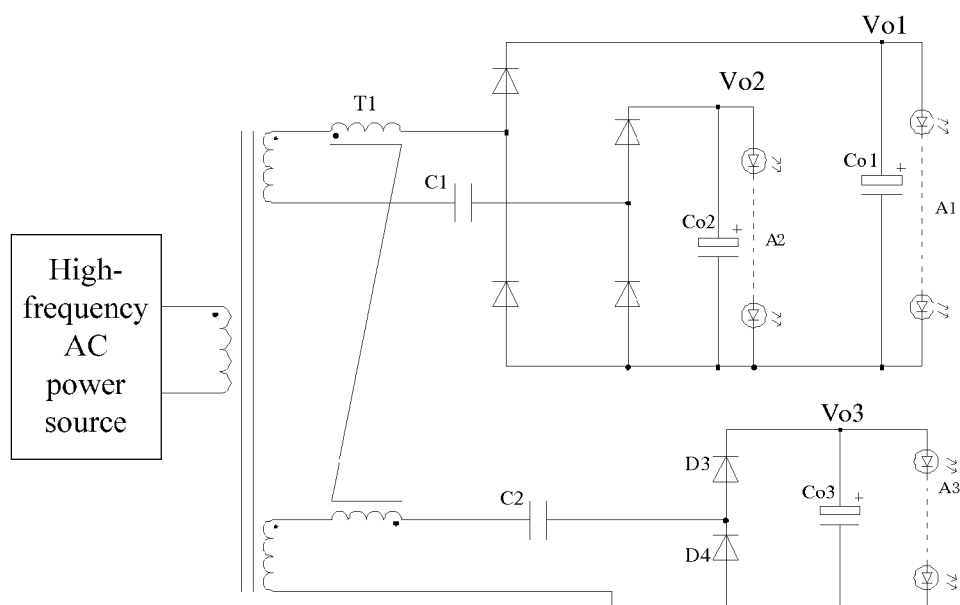


Figure 3

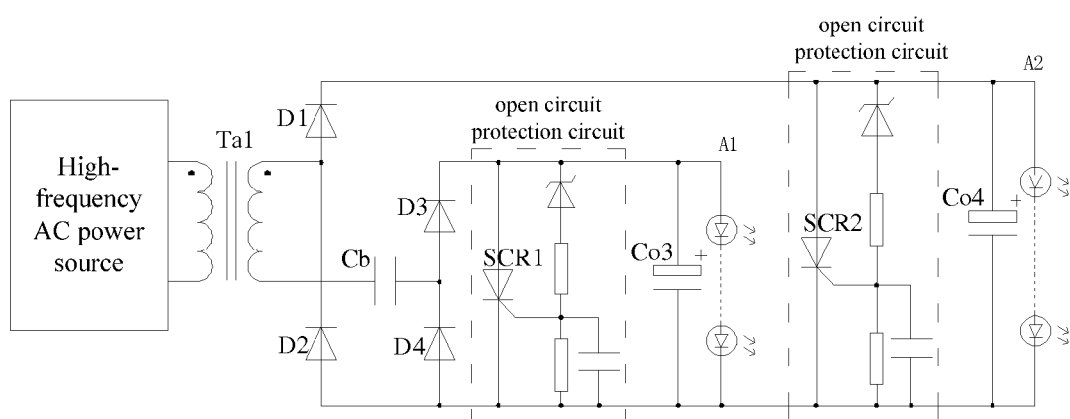


Figure 4

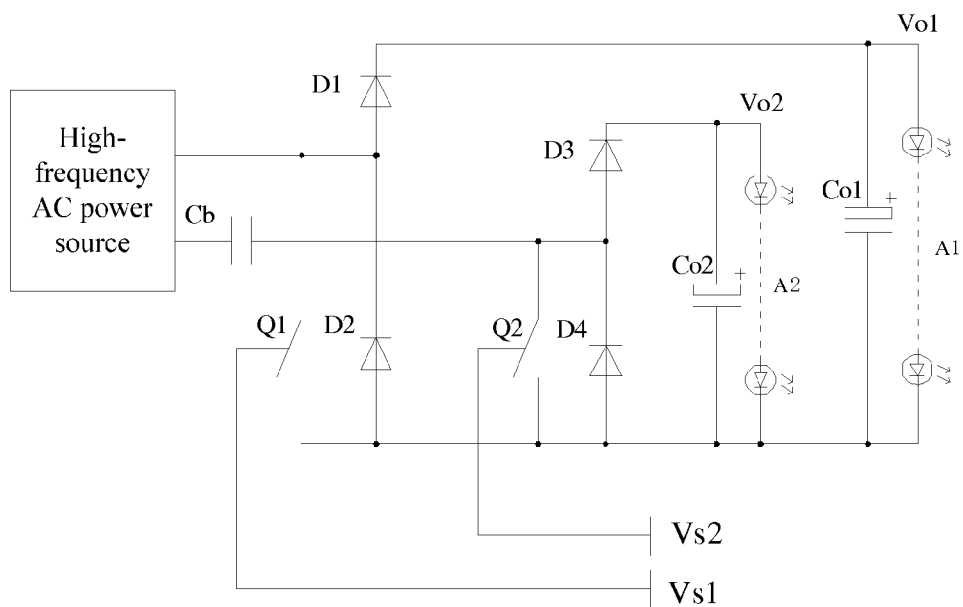


Figure 5

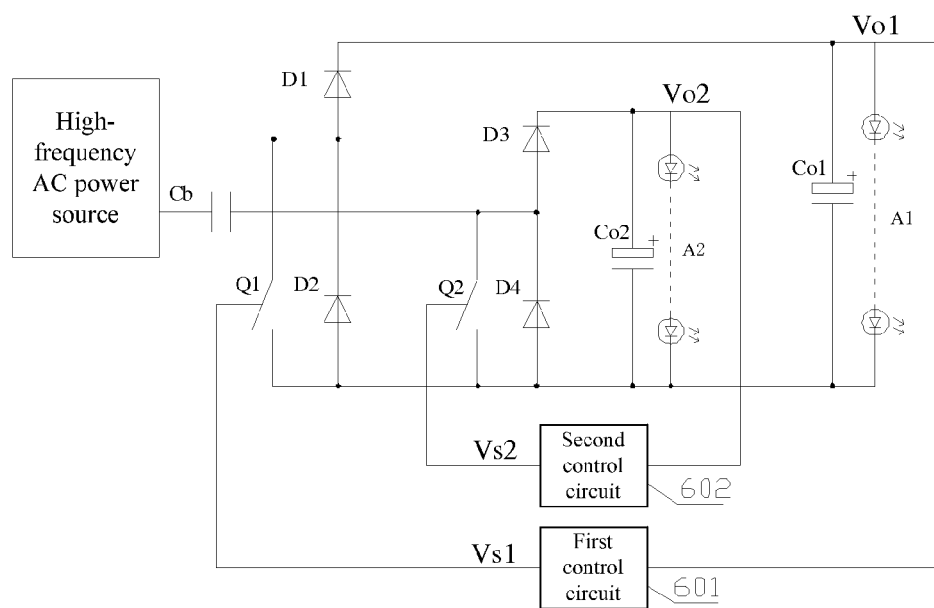


Figure 6

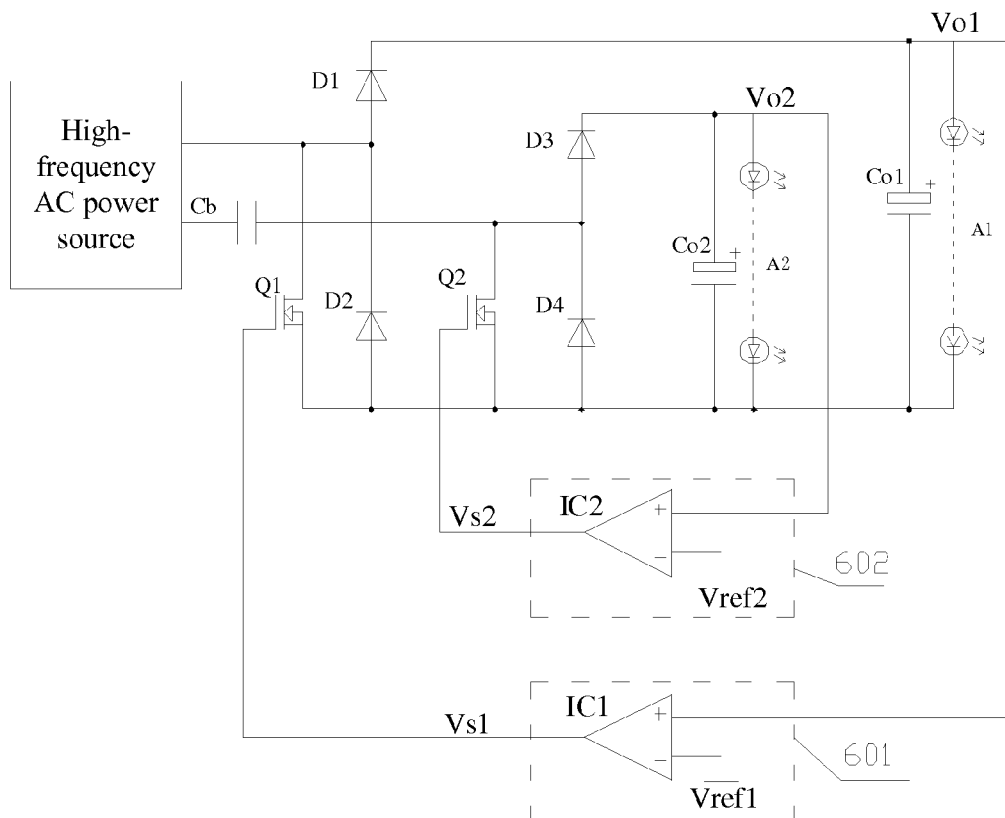


Figure 7

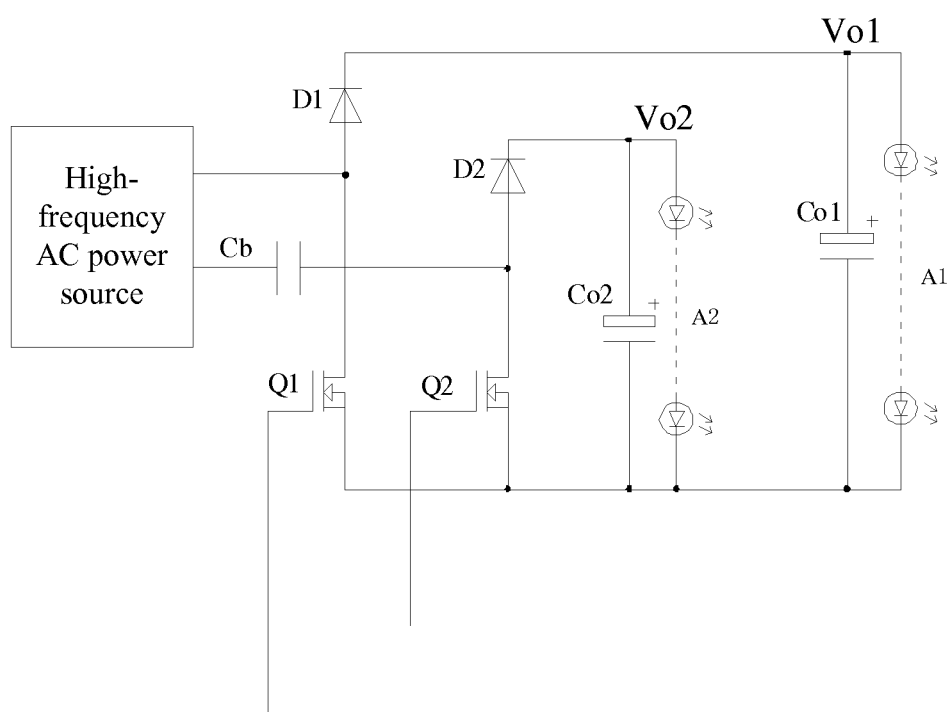


Figure 8

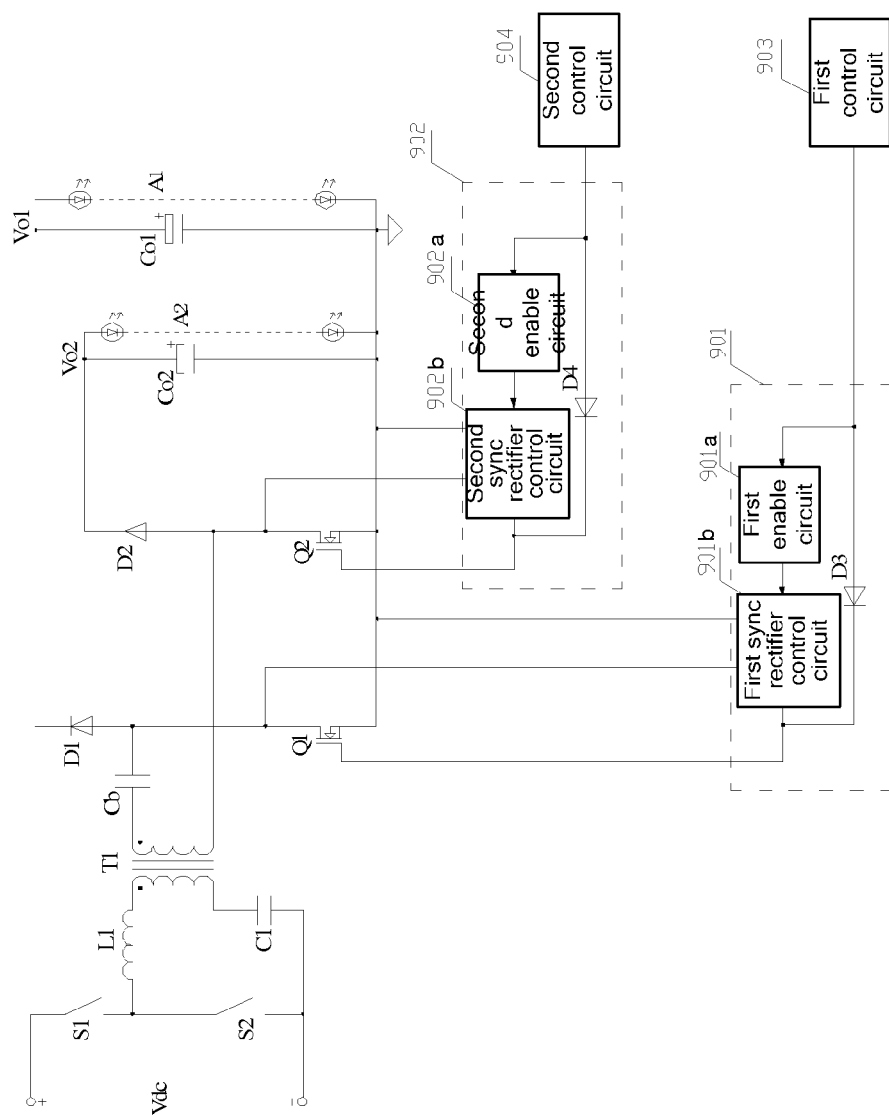


Figure 9

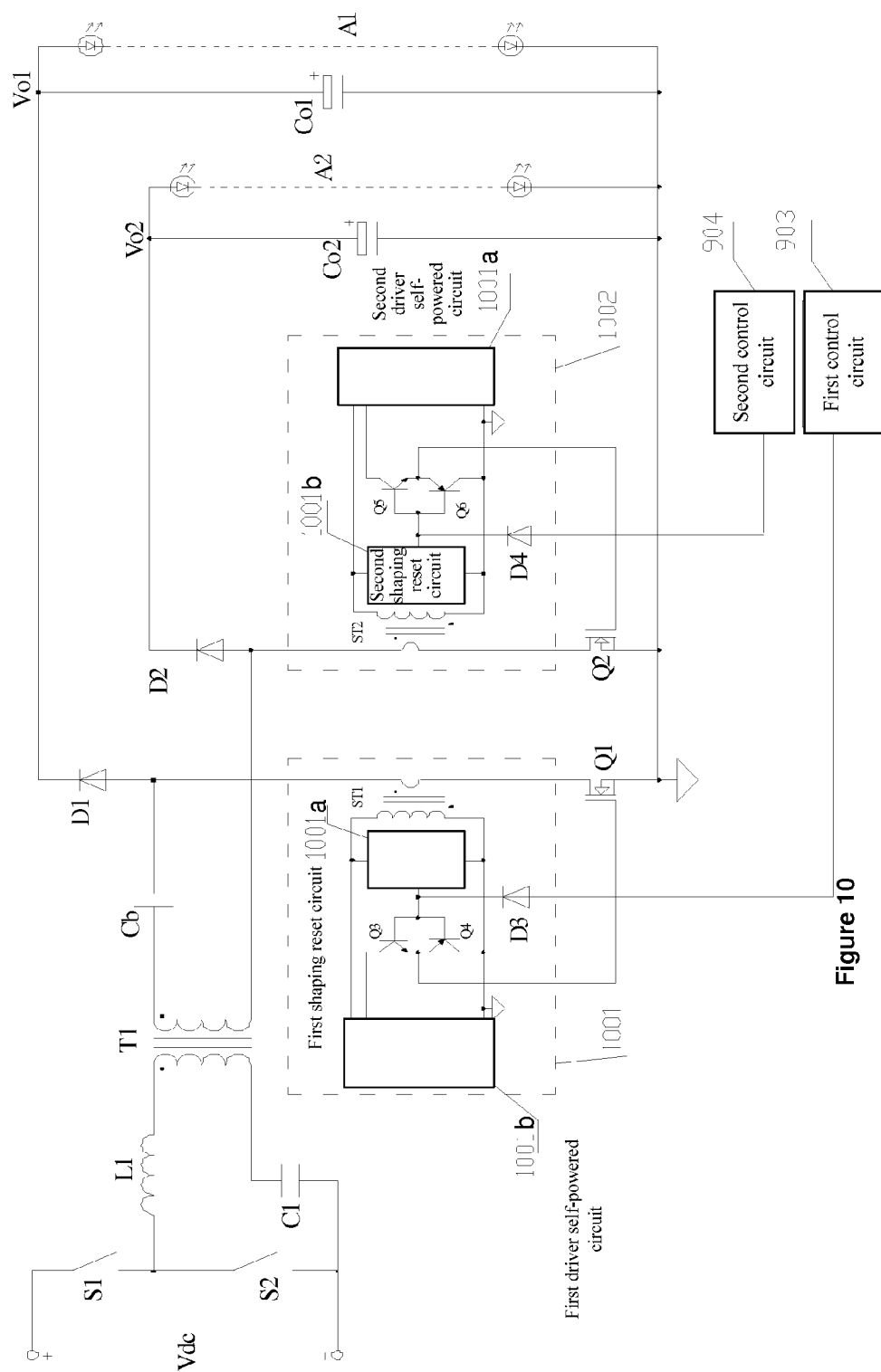


Figure 10

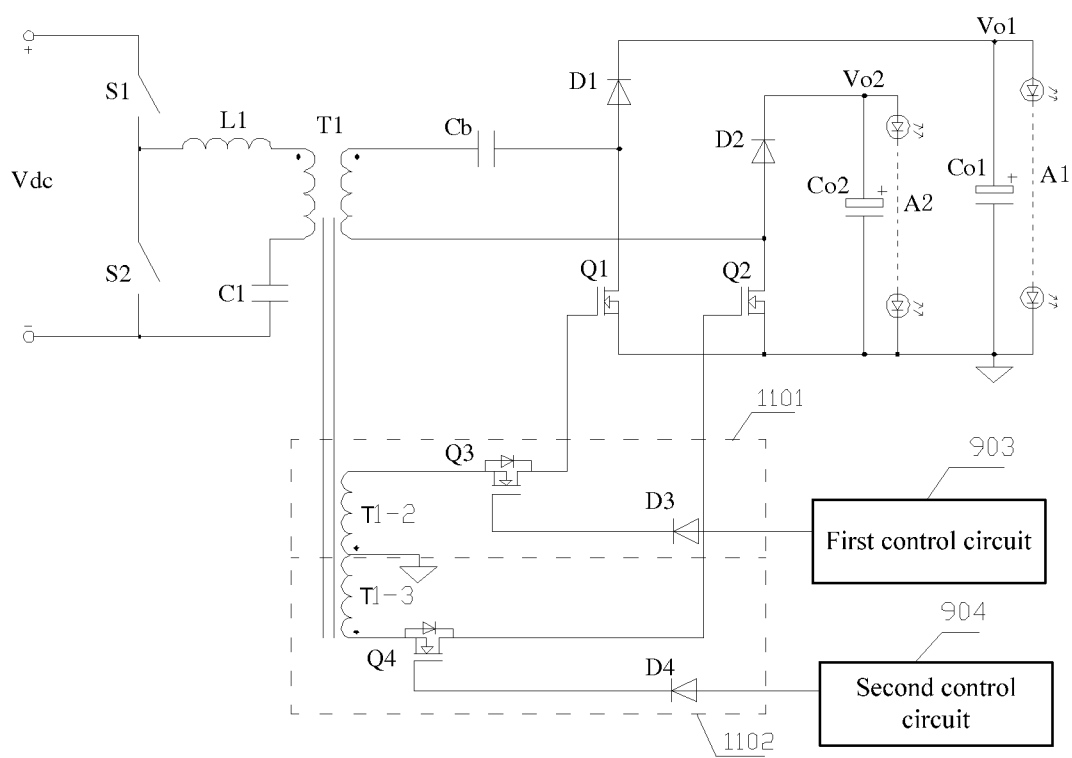


Figure 11

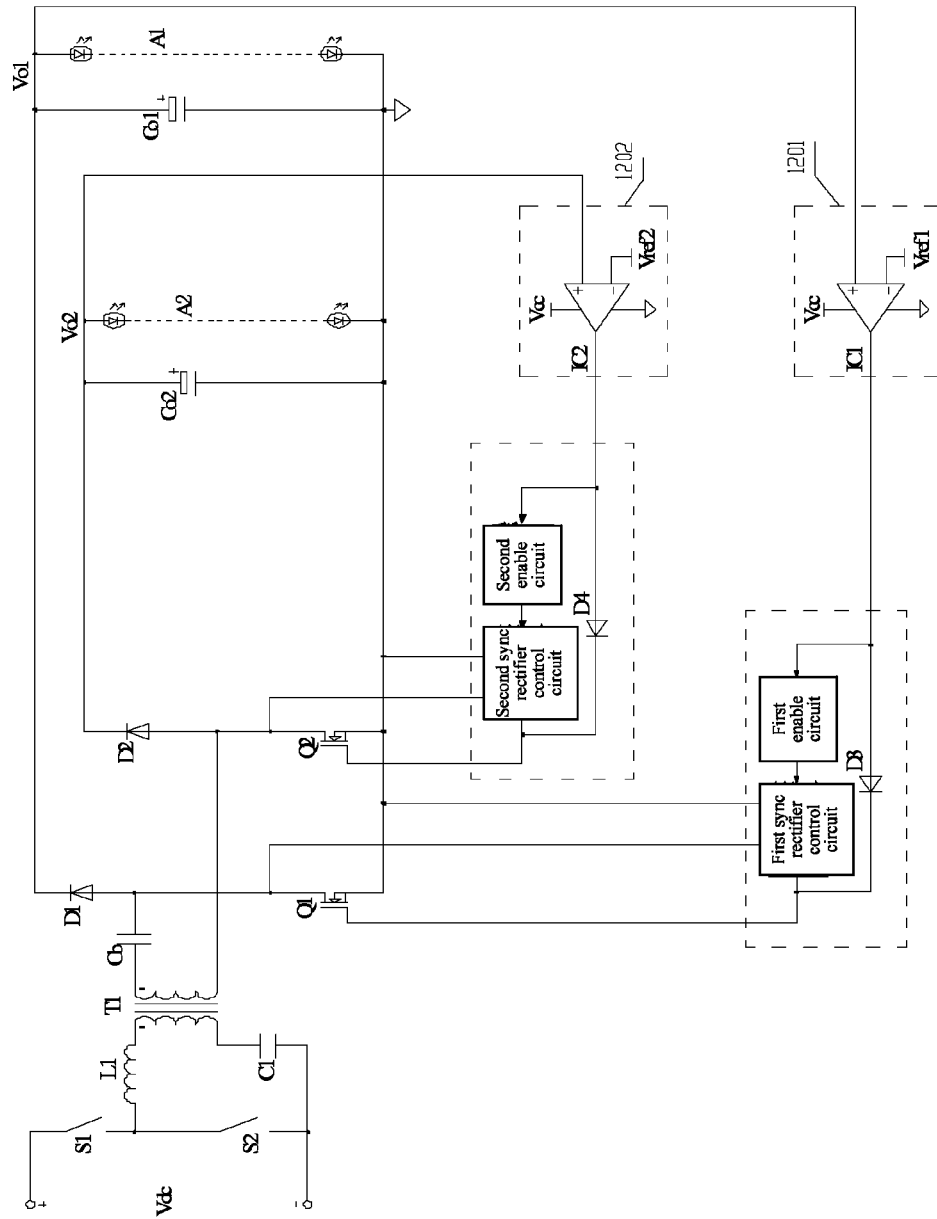


Figure 12

## POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT FOR MULTI-PATH LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE (LED) LOADS

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a 371 National Stage of International Application No. PCT/CN2010/079857, titled "POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT FOR MULTI-PATH LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE (LED) LOADS", filed on Dec. 16, 2010, which claims the priority to Chinese patent application No. 201010246507.7, entitled "POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT FOR MULTI-PATH LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE (LED) LOADS", filed with the State Intellectual Property Office of PRC on Aug. 3, 2010, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the technical field of power electronics, and more particularly to a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A constant current driver circuit for two LED loads (Chinese patent application No. 200910155848.0) is shown in FIG. 1, in which a capacitor C<sub>b</sub> can maintain the currents of two LED loads (A1 and A2) to be equal. In FIG. 1 the constant current driver circuit for only two LED loads is shown. A constant current driver circuit for more than two LED loads can be implemented as the circuits shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, in which current sharing among multiple LED loads is achieved by a current sharing transformer T1. The circuit in FIG. 2 is applicable to drive even number of LED loads, and the circuit in FIG. 3 is applicable to drive odd number of LED loads.

In the circuit shown in FIG. 1, if one of the LED loads is opened and the other path of the LED loads is ensured to operate normally, an abnormal overvoltage will occur at the output of the opened load, such that the driver circuit will be damaged. Therefore, an additional open circuit protection circuit is needed.

An LED driver circuit with an open circuit protection circuit in the prior art is shown in FIG. 4.

Each of the LED loads is connected in parallel to an open circuit protection circuit K. When an abnormal overvoltage is detected at the output, a thyristor (SCR1, SCR2) is turned on and a load current flows through the thyristor, so as to avoid the abnormal output voltage due to the open circuit of the load.

However, the open circuit protection circuit K has the following disadvantages: when the output voltage is abnormal, the thyristor is turned on, and short-circuit discharge of an output filter capacitor (Co3, Co4) will cause a large impulse current, such that current stress in the circuit is increased, the cost of the circuit is increased and the reliability of the circuit is reduced.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads, so as to reduce current stress in the circuit and reduce the cost of the circuit.

It is provided a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to the invention, and the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads includes a first filter capacitor, a

second filter capacitor, a first switch tube, a second switch tube, a first rectifier branch and a second rectifier branch;

inputs of the first rectifier branch and inputs of the second rectifier branch are connected to a high-frequency AC (alternating current) power source;

a first input of the first rectifier branch, a first diode, a first LED load, a fourth diode and a first capacitor are sequentially connected in series to a second input of the first rectifier branch;

a second input of the second rectifier branch, the first capacitor, a third diode, a second LED load and a second diode are sequentially connected in series to a first input of the second rectifier branch;

the first input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the first input of the second rectifier branch, and the second input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the second input of the second rectifier branch;

the first filter capacitor is connected in parallel to the first LED load, and the second filter capacitor is connected in parallel to the second LED load;

the first switch tube is connected in parallel to the second diode, and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first switch tube is switched on; and

the second switch tube is connected in parallel to the fourth diode, and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second switch tube is switched on.

Preferably, the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads further includes a first control circuit and a second control circuit;

the first control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load, and switch on the first switch tube when the output voltage of the first LED load is higher than a first preset voltage; and

the second control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load, and switch on the second switch tube when the output voltage of the second LED load is higher than a second preset voltage.

Preferably, the first control circuit is a first comparator, and the second control circuit is a second comparator;

a positive input of the first comparator is connected to a positive output of the first LED load, a negative input of the first comparator is connected to the first preset voltage, and an output of the first comparator is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube; and

a positive input of the second comparator is connected to a positive output of the second LED load, a negative input of the second comparator is connected to the second preset voltage, and an output of the second comparator is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube.

It is further provided a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to the invention, and the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads includes: a first filter capacitor, a second filter capacitor, a first rectifier branch and a second rectifier branch;

inputs of the first rectifier branch and inputs of the second rectifier branch are connected to a high-frequency AC power source;

a first input of the first rectifier branch, a first diode, a first LED load, a second switch tube and a first capacitor are sequentially connected in series to a second input of the first rectifier branch;

a second input of the second rectifier branch, the first capacitor, a second diode, a second LED load, and a first switch tube are sequentially connected in series to a second input of the second rectifier branch;

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the first input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the first input of the second rectifier branch, and the second input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the second input of the second rectifier branch;

in the case that the power supply circuit is in a normal state, when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a positive voltage, the first diode and the second switch tube are switched on to supply power to the first LED load; and when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a negative voltage, the first switch tube and the second diode are turned on to supply power to the second LED load; and

when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first switch tube is switched on when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a positive voltage or a negative voltage; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second switch tube is switched on when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a positive voltage or a negative voltage.

Preferably, the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads further includes a first switch tube driver circuit, a second switch tube driver circuit, a first control circuit and a second control circuit;

the first switch tube driver circuit includes a first enable circuit, a third diode and a first synchronous rectifier control circuit; an output of the first control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube via the third diode; the output of the first control circuit is connected to a first input of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit via the first enable circuit, a second input and a third input of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit are connected to other two terminals of the first switch tube respectively, and an output of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit is connected to the control terminal of the first switch tube; and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the third diode, and meanwhile controls the first enable circuit to output an enable signal for stopping the first synchronous rectifier control circuit outputting a driving signal, so as to switch on the first switch tube;

the second switch tube driver circuit includes a second enable circuit, a fourth diode, and a second synchronous rectifier control circuit; an output of the second control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube via the fourth diode; the output of the second control circuit is connected to a first input of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit via the second enable circuit, a second input and a third input of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit are connected to other two terminals of the second switch tube respectively, and an output of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit is connected to the control terminal of the second switch tube; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the fourth diode, and meanwhile controls the second enable circuit to output an enable signal for stopping the second synchronous rectifier control circuit outputting a driving signal, so as to switch on the second switch tube.

Preferably, the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads further includes a first switch tube driver circuit, a second switch tube driver circuit, a first control circuit and a second control circuit;

the first switch tube driver circuit includes a third diode, a first current transformer, a first shaping reset circuit, a third triode, a fourth triode and a first driver self-powered circuit; a primary winding of the first current transformer is connected between the first diode and the first switch tube, two terminals of a secondary winding of the first current transformer are

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respectively connected to two inputs of the first shaping reset circuit, and the two terminals of the secondary winding of the first current transformer are further respectively connected to two inputs of the first driver self-powered circuit; the third triode and the fourth triode are connected to form a push-pull circuit, an output of the first shaping reset circuit is connected to an input of the push-pull circuit, and an output of the push-pull circuit is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube; an output of the first driver self-powered circuit is connected to a collector of the third triode; a collector of the fourth triode is grounded; an output of the first control circuit is connected to the input of the push-pull circuit via the third diode; and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the third diode, and the push-pull circuit outputs a high level to switch on the first switch tube; and

the second switch tube driver circuit includes a fourth diode, a second current transformer, a second shaping reset circuit, a fifth triode, a sixth triode, and a second driver self-powered circuit; a primary winding of the second current transformer is connected between the second diode and the second switch tube, two terminals of a secondary winding of the second current transformer are respectively connected to two inputs of the second shaping reset circuit, and the two terminals of the secondary winding of the second current transformer are further respectively connected to two inputs of the second driver self-powered circuit; the fifth triode and the sixth triode are connected to form a push-pull circuit, an output of the second shaping reset circuit is connected to an input of the push-pull circuit, and an output of the push-pull circuit is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube; an output of the second driver self-powered circuit is connected to a collector of the fifth triode; a collector of sixth triode is grounded; an output of the first control circuit is connected to the input of the push-pull circuit via the third diode; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the fourth diode, and the push-pull circuit outputs a high level to switch on the second switch tube.

Preferably, the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads further includes a first switch tube driver circuit, a second switch tube driver circuit, a first control circuit and a second control circuit;

the first switch tube driver circuit includes a third diode, a first auxiliary winding and a third switch tube; an output of the first control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the third switch tube via the third diode; one of other two terminals of the third switch tube is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube, the other one of the other two terminals of the third switch tube is connected to one terminal of the first auxiliary winding, and the other terminal of the first auxiliary winding is grounded; and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first control circuit outputs a low level to cut off the third diode and the third switch tube and switch on the first switch tube; and

the second switch tube driver circuit includes a fourth diode, a second auxiliary winding and a fourth switch tube; an output of the second control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the fourth switch tube via the fourth diode; one of other two terminals of the fourth switch tube is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube, the other one of the other two terminals of the fourth switch tube is connected to one terminal of the second auxiliary winding, and the other terminal of the second auxiliary winding is grounded; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second

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control circuit outputs a low level to cut off the fourth diode and the fourth switch tube and switch on the second switch tube.

Preferably, the first control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load, and switch on the first switch tube when the output voltage of the first LED load is higher than a first preset voltage; and

the second control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load, and switch on the second switch tube when the output voltage of the second LED load is higher than a second preset voltage.

Preferably, the first control circuit is a first comparator, and the second control circuit is a second comparator;

a positive input of the first comparator is connected to a positive output of the first LED load, a negative input of the first comparator is connected to the first preset voltage, and an output of the comparator is connected to an anode of the third diode; and

a positive input of the second comparator is connected to a positive output of the second LED load, a negative input of the second comparator is connected to the second preset voltage, and an output of the second comparator is connected to an anode of the fourth diode.

Preferably, a main circuit of the power supply circuit is a LLC resonant converter circuit, a bridge circuit, an active clamp flyback circuit or a forward flyback circuit.

The invention has the following advantages over the prior art:

In the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to the embodiments of the invention, the first switch tube is connected in parallel to the second diode, and the second switch tube is connected in parallel to the fourth diode; the on states of the second diode and the fourth diode are controlled by controlling the on/off-states of the first switch tube and the second switch tube. When the system is in a normal state, the first switch tube and the second switch tube are both switched off; and when one of loads needs to be turned off, a corresponding switch tube is switched on such that the diode connected in parallel to the corresponding switch tube is shorted. Thus, strong impulse current in filter capacitor due to the direct short of any of the loads is avoided, such that the current stress in the circuit is reduced, the reliability of the circuit is improved, and the cost of the circuit is reduced.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of a constant driver circuit for two LED loads in the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram of a driver circuit applicable for even number of LED loads in the prior art;

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of a driver circuit applicable for odd number of LED loads in the prior art;

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram of a LED driver circuit with an open circuit protection circuit in the prior art;

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a second embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a third embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a fourth embodiment of the invention;

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FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a fifth embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a sixth embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a seventh embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 12 is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to an eighth embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In order to make the above-mentioned object, features and advantages of the invention more apparent and understandable, in the following the embodiments of the invention will be described in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

A circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a first embodiment of the invention is shown in FIG. 5.

The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to this embodiment includes: a first filter capacitor Co1, a second filter capacitor Co2, a first switch tube Q1, a second switch tube Q2, a first rectifier branch and a second rectifier branch;

inputs of the first rectifier branch and inputs of the second rectifier branch are connected to a high-frequency AC power source; as shown in FIG. 5, an anode of a first diode D1 and a cathode of a second diode D2 are both connected to one terminal of the high-frequency AC power source, and a left terminal of a first capacitor Cb is connected to the other terminal of the high-frequency AC power source. It is to be noted that in each of the following embodiments the first rectifier branch and the second rectifier branch connect to the high-frequency AC power source in a way identical to that in this embodiment, and the description thereof is omitted.

A first input of the first rectifier branch, the first diode D1, a first LED load A1, a fourth diode D4 and the first capacitor Cb are sequentially connected in series to a second input of the first rectifier branch.

A second input of the second rectifier branch, the first capacitor Cb, a third diode D3, a second LED load A2 and the second diode D2 are sequentially connected in series to a first input of the second rectifier branch.

The first input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the first input of the second rectifier branch, and the second input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the second input of the second rectifier branch.

The first filter capacitor Co1 is connected in parallel to the first LED load A1, and the second filter capacitor Co2 is connected in parallel to the second LED load A2.

The first switch tube Q1 is connected in parallel to the second diode D2, and is switched on when the first LED load A1 needs to be turned off.

The second switch tube Q2 is connected in parallel to the fourth diode D4, and is switched on when the second LED load A2 needs to be turned off.

The high-frequency AC power source supplies power to the first LED load A1 and the second LED load A2, and the high frequency mentioned in the term "the high-frequency AC power supply" is higher than tens of KHz.

It is to be noted that the on/off-states of the first switch tube Q1 and the second switch tube Q2 can be controlled by a first control signal Vs1 and a second control signal Vs2 respectively.

In the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to the embodiment of the invention, the first switch tube Q1 is connected in parallel to the second diode D2, and the second switch tube Q2 is connected in parallel to the fourth diode D4; the on states of the second diode D2 and the fourth diode D4 are controlled by controlling the on/off-states of the first switch tube Q1 and the second switch tube Q2. When the system is in a normal state, as the high-frequency AC power supply outputs a positive voltage and a negative voltage alternatively, the first rectifier branch and the second rectifier branch operate alternatively, and the first switch tube Q1 and the second switch tube Q2 are both switched off; when one of the loads needs to be turned off, a corresponding switch tube is switched on such that the diode connected in parallel to the corresponding switch tube is shorted. Thus, a large impulse current in the filter capacitor due to the direct short of any of the loads is avoided, such that the current stress in the circuit is reduced, the reliability of the circuit is improved, and the cost of the circuit is reduced.

A circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a second embodiment of the invention is shown in FIG. 6.

The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to this embodiment further includes a first control circuit 601 and a second control circuit 602.

An input of the first control circuit 601 is connected to an output of the first LED load A1, and an output of the first control circuit 601 is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube Q1.

The first control circuit 601 is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load A1, and switch on the first switch tube Q1 when the output voltage of the first LED load A1 is higher than a first preset voltage.

An input of the second control circuit 602 is connected to a positive output of the second LED load A2, and an output of the second control circuit 602 is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube Q2.

The second control circuit 602 is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load A2, and switch on the second switch tube Q2 when the output voltage of the second LED load A2 is higher than a second preset voltage.

In the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to this embodiment, the on/off-states of the first switch tube Q1 and the second switch tube Q2 can be controlled by detecting the output voltages of the LED loads. When a failure such as an open circuit or an overvoltage occurs in one of the LED loads, the LED load with the failure is turned off to prevent an abnormal overvoltage from occurring in the LED load. Additionally, a self-locking circuit can be added to maintain a corresponding switch tube in the on-state after the load with the failure is turned off.

It is to be noted that in this embodiment of the invention, the first control circuit 601 is a first comparator IC1, and the second control circuit 602 is a second comparator IC2, as shown in FIG. 7, which is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a third embodiment of the invention.

A positive input of the first comparator IC1 is connected to a positive output of the first LED load A1, a negative input of the first comparator IC1 is connected to the first preset voltage Vref1, and an output of the first comparator IC1 is connected to the a control terminal of the first switch tube Q1; and

a positive input of the second comparator IC2 is connected to a positive output of the second LED load A2, a negative input of the second comparator IC2 is connected to the second preset voltage Vref2, and an output of the second comparator IC2 is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube Q2.

It is to be noted that the first preset voltage Vref1 and the second preset voltage Vref2 may be or may be not the same.

For the power supply circuits for multiple LED loads according to the above embodiments, the rectifier branches include four diodes. In the invention, it is further provided a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads in which a rectifier loop includes two diodes and two switch tubes, and the two switch tubes may each serve as a synchronous rectifier tube when the circuit is in a normal state and as a switch tube when the circuit is in a failed state. Another power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to the invention will be described in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings below.

A power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a fourth embodiment of the invention is shown in FIG. 8.

The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to this embodiment includes a first filter capacitor Co1, a second filter capacitor Co2, a first rectifier branch and a second rectifier branch;

inputs of the first rectifier branch and inputs of the second rectifier branch are connected to a high-frequency AC power source;

a first input of the first rectifier branch, a first diode, a first LED load, a second switch tube and a first capacitor are sequentially connected in series to a second input of the first rectifier branch;

an second input of the second rectifier branch, the first capacitor, a second diode, a second LED load and a first switch tube are sequentially connected in series to the first input of the second rectifier branch;

the first input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the first input of the second rectifier branch, and the second input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the second input of the second rectifier branch;

in the case that the power supply circuit is in a normal state, when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a positive voltage, the first diode D1 and the second switch tube Q2 are turned on to supply power to the first LED load A1; and when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a negative voltage, the first switch tube Q1 and the second diode D2 are turned on to supply power to the second LED load A2; and

when the first LED load A1 needs to be turned off, the first switch tube Q1 is switched on when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a positive voltage or a negative voltage; and when the second LED load A2 needs to be turned off, the second switch tube Q2 is switched on when the high-frequency AC power source outputs a positive voltage or a negative voltage.

In the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to this embodiment, when the system is in a normal state, a rectifier loop is formed by the first diode D1, the second diode D2, the first switch tube Q1 and the second switch tube Q2 which serve as diodes; and when one of the LED loads needs to be turned off, the switch tube in the rectifier branch which corresponds to this LED load is maintained in the on-state, and at this time, the switch tube serves as not only a diode but also a controllable switch tube. Similarly, with the power supply circuit according to this embodiment, the strong impulse current due to the direct short of any LED load is avoided, the reliability of the circuit is improved, and the cost of the circuit is reduced. In additional, a self-locking

circuit can be added to maintain the corresponding switch tube in the on-state after the failed load is turned off.

A power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a fifth embodiment of the invention is shown in FIG. 9.

The power supply circuit of the fifth embodiment is different from that of the fourth embodiment in that the power supply circuit of the fifth embodiment further includes a first switch tube driver circuit **901**, a second switch tube driver circuit **902**, a first control circuit **903** and a second control circuit **904**.

The first switch tube driver circuit **901** includes a first enable circuit **901a**, the third diode **D3**, and a first synchronous rectifier control circuit **901b**.

An output of the first control circuit **903** is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube **Q1** via the third diode **D3**; the output of the first control circuit **903** is connected to a first input of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit **901b** via the first enable circuit **901a**, a second input and a third input of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit **901b** are connected to other two terminals of the first switch tube **Q1** respectively, and an output of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit **901b** is connected to the control terminal of the first switch tube **Q1**; and when the first LED load **A1** needs to be turned off, the first control circuit **903** outputs a high level to turn on the third diode **D3**, and meanwhile controls the first enable circuit **901a** to output an enable signal for stopping the first synchronous rectifier control circuit **901b** outputting a driving signal, so as to switch on the first switch tube **Q1**.

The second switch tube driver circuit **902** includes a second enable circuit **902a**, a fourth diode **D4** and a second synchronous rectifier control circuit **902b**.

An output of the second circuit **904** is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube **Q2** via the fourth diode **D4**; an output of the second control circuit **904** is connected to a first input of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit **902b** via the second enable circuit **902a**, a second input and a third input of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit **902b** are connected to other two terminals of the second switch tube **Q2** respectively, and an output of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit **902b** is connected to the control terminal of the second switch tube **Q2**; and when the second LED load **A2** needs to be turned off, the second control circuit **904** outputs a high level to turn on the fourth diode **D4**, and meanwhile controls the second enable circuit **902a** to output an enable signal for stopping the second synchronous rectifier control circuit **902b** outputting a driving signal, so as to switch on the second switch tube **Q2**.

When the circuit is in a normal state, the third diode **D3** and the fourth diode **D4** are both cut off, the first synchronous rectifier control circuit **901b** detects a voltage across the first switch tube **Q1** and the second synchronous rectifier control circuit **902b** detects a voltage across the second switch tube **Q2**, the first enable circuit **901a** and second enable circuit **902a** both do not operate, and the first switch tube **Q1** and the second switch tube **Q2** both operate in a synchronous rectification state.

It is provided another switch tube driver circuit according to an embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. 10, which is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a sixth embodiment of the invention.

The power supply circuit of the sixth embodiment is different from that of the fourth embodiment in that the power supply circuit of the sixth embodiment further includes a first

switch tube driver circuit **1001**, a second switch tube driver circuit **1002**, a first control circuit **903** and a second control circuit **904**.

The first switch tube driver circuit **1001** includes the third diode **D3**, a first current transformer **ST1**, a first shaping reset circuit **1001a**, a third triode **Q3**, a fourth triode **Q4** and a first driver self-powered circuit **1001b**.

A primary winding of the first current transformer **ST1** is connected between the first diode **D1** and the first switch tube **Q1**, two terminals of a secondary winding of the first current transformer **ST1** are respectively connected to two inputs of the first shaping reset circuit **1001a**, and the two terminals of the secondary winding of the first current transformer **ST1** are further respectively connected to two inputs of the first driver self-powered circuit **1001b**.

The third triode **Q3** and the fourth triode **Q4** are connected to form a push-pull circuit, an output of the first shaping reset circuit **1001a** is connected to the input of the push-pull circuit, and an output of the push-pull circuit is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube **Q1**.

An output of the first driver self-powered circuit **1001b** is connected to a collector of the third triode **Q3**, and a collector of the fourth triode **Q4** is grounded.

An output of the first control circuit **903** is connected to the input of the push-pull circuit via the third diode **D3**; and when the first LED load **A1** needs to be turned off, the first control circuit **903** outputs a high level to turn on the third diode **D3**, and the push-pull circuit outputs a high level to switch on the first switch tube **Q1**.

The second switch tube driver reset circuit **1002** includes the fourth diode **D4**, a second current transformer **ST2**, a second shaping reset circuit **1002a**, a fifth triode **Q5**, a sixth triode **Q6** and a second driver self-powered circuit **1002b**.

A primary winding of the second current transformer **ST2** is connected between the second diode **D2** and the second switch tube **Q2**, two terminals of a secondary winding of the second current transformer **ST2** are respectively connected to two inputs of the second shaping reset circuit **1002a**, and the two terminals of the secondary winding of the second current transformer **ST2** are further respectively connected to two inputs of the second driver self-powered circuit **1002b**.

The fifth triode **Q5** and the sixth triode **Q6** are connected to form a push-pull circuit, an output of the second shaping reset circuit **1002a** is connected to an input of the push-pull circuit, and an output of the push-pull circuit is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube **Q2**; an output of the second driver self-powered circuit **1002b** is connected to a collector of the fifth triode **Q5**; a collector of the sixth triode **Q6** is grounded; an output of the first control circuit **903** is connected to an input of the push-pull circuit via the third diode **D3**; and when the second LED load **A2** needs to be turned off, the second control circuit **904** outputs a high level to turn on the fourth diode **D4**, and the push-pull circuit outputs a high level to switch on the second switch tube **Q2**.

It is further provided a switch tube driver circuit according to an embodiment of the invention, as shown in FIG. 11, which is a circuit diagram of a power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to a seventh embodiment of the invention.

The power supply circuit of the seventh embodiment is different from that of the fourth embodiment in that the power supply circuit of the seventh embodiment further includes a first switch tube driver circuit **1101**, a second switch tube driver circuit **1102**, a first control circuit **903** and a second control circuit **904**.

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The first switch tube driver circuit **1101** includes the third diode **D3**, a first auxiliary winding **T1-2** and the third switch tube **Q3**.

An output of the first control circuit **903** is connected to a control terminal of the third switch tube **Q3** via the third diode **D3**; one of other two terminals of the third switch tube **Q3** is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube **Q1**, the other one of the other two terminals of the third switch tube **Q3** is connected to one terminal of the first auxiliary winding **T1-2**, and the other terminal of the first auxiliary winding **T1-2** is grounded.

When the first LED load **A1** needs to be turned off, the first control circuit **903** outputs a low level to cut off the third diode **D3** and the third switch tube **Q3** and switch on the first switch tube **Q1**.

The second switch tube driver circuit **1102** includes a fourth diode **D4**, a second auxiliary winding **T1-3** and a fourth switch tube **Q4**.

An output of the second control circuit **904** is connected to a control terminal of the fourth switch tube **Q4** via the fourth diode **D4**; one of other two terminals of the fourth switch tube **Q4** is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube **Q2**, the other one of the other two terminals of the fourth switch tube **Q4** is connected to one terminal of the second auxiliary winding **T1-3**, and the other terminal of the second auxiliary winding **T1-3** is grounded; and when the second LED load **A2** needs to be turned off, the second control circuit **904** outputs a low level to cut off the fourth diode **D4** and the fourth switch tube **Q4** and switch on the second switch tube **Q2**.

It is to be noted that the whole of the first auxiliary winding and the second auxiliary winding can be one winding with a grounded tap which divides the winding into the first auxiliary winding and the second auxiliary winding, as shown in FIG. 11.

It is to be noted that the first control circuit and the second control circuit of the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads in FIG. 9 to FIG. 11 have the same structure as that in FIG. 7, the description thereof is omitted, and the control circuit in FIG. 12 is described based on the control circuit in FIG. 9.

A first control circuit **1201** is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load **A1**, and switch on the first switch tube **Q1** when the output voltage of the first LED load **A1** is higher than the first preset voltage **Vref1**.

An input of the first control circuit **1201** is connected to a positive output of the first LED load **A1**, and an output of the first control circuit **1201** is connected to an anode of the third diode **D3**.

A second control circuit **1202** is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load **A2**, and switch on the second switch tube **Q2** when the output voltage of the second LED load **A2** is higher than the second preset voltage **Vref2**.

An input of the second control circuit **1202** is connected to a positive output of the second LED load **A2**, and an output of the second control circuit **1202** is connected to an anode of the fourth diode **D4**.

Preferably, the first control circuit **1201** is a first comparator **IC1**, and the second control circuit **1202** is a second comparator **IC2**.

A positive input of the first comparator **IC1** is connected to a positive output of the first LED load **A1**, a negative input of the first comparator **IC1** is connected to the first preset voltage **Vref1**, and an output of the first comparator **IC2** is connected to an anode of the third diode **D3**.

A positive input of the second comparator **IC2** is connected to a positive output of the second LED load **A2**, a negative

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input of the second comparator **IC2** is connected to a second preset voltage **Vref2**, and an output of the second comparator **IC2** is connected to an anode of the fourth diode **D4**.

It is to be noted that the first preset voltage **Vref1** and the second preset voltage **Vref2** may be or may be not the same.

It is to be noted that a main circuit of the power supply circuit according to the embodiments of the invention may be a LLC resonant converter circuit, a bridge circuit, an active clamp flyback circuit or a forward flyback circuit, and each of the main circuits in FIG. 9 to FIG. 12 is the LLC resonant converter circuit.

Preferably, the switch tube in the embodiments of the invention may be a MOSFET, as shown in FIG. 8 to FIG. 12.

It is to be noted that although the above embodiments are described by taking the case of two LED loads as an example, the power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to the embodiments of the invention may be applied to a power supply circuit for more than two LED loads, the topology thereof may be similar to the topology of the power supply circuit for even number of LED loads as shown in FIG. 2 or the topology of the power supply circuit for odd number of LED loads as shown in FIG. 3, and the description thereof is omitted.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are disclosed above, which should not be interpreted as limiting the present invention. Numerous alternations, modifications, and equivalents can be made to the technical solutions of the present invention by those skilled in the art based on the methods and technical contents disclosed herein without deviating from the technical scope of the present invention. Therefore, any alternations, modifications, and equivalents made to the above embodiments according to the technical essential of the present invention without deviating from the scope of the present invention should fall within the scope of protection of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A power supply circuit for multiple LED loads, comprising: a first filter capacitor, a second filter capacitor, a first switch tube, a second switch tube, a first rectifier branch and a second rectifier branch, wherein:

inputs of the first rectifier branch and inputs of the second rectifier branch are connected to a high-frequency AC power source;

a first input of the first rectifier branch, a first diode, a first LED load, a fourth diode and a first capacitor are sequentially connected in series to a second input of the first rectifier branch;

a second input of the second rectifier branch, the first capacitor, a third diode, a second LED load and a second diode are sequentially connected in series to a first input of the second rectifier branch;

the first input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the first input of the second rectifier branch, and the second input of the first rectifier branch is connected to the second input of the second rectifier branch;

the first filter capacitor is connected in parallel to the first LED load, and the second filter capacitor is connected in parallel to the second LED load;

the first switch tube is connected in parallel to the second diode, and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first switch tube is switched on; and

the second switch tube is connected in parallel to the fourth diode, and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second switch tube is switched on.

2. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 1, further comprising a first control circuit and a second control circuit, wherein:

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the first control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load, and switch on the first switch tube when the output voltage of the first LED load is higher than a first preset voltage; and

the second control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load, and switch on the second switch tube when the output voltage of the second LED load is higher than a second preset voltage.

3. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 2, wherein the first control circuit is a first comparator, and the second control circuit is a second comparator;

a positive input of the first comparator is connected to a positive output of the first LED load, a negative input of the first comparator is connected to the first preset voltage, and an output of the first comparator is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube; and

a positive input of the second comparator is connected to a positive output of the second LED load, a negative input of second comparator is connected to the second preset voltage, and an output of the second comparator is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube.

4. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 1, wherein a main circuit of the power supply circuit is a LLC resonant converter circuit, a bridge circuit, an active clamp flyback circuit or a forward flyback circuit.

5. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 1, further comprising a first switch tube driver circuit, a second switch tube driver circuit, a first control circuit and a second control circuit, wherein:

the first switch tube driver circuit comprises a fifth diode, a first auxiliary winding and a third switch tube; an output of the first control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the third switch tube via the fifth diode; one of other two terminals of the third switch tube is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube, the other one of the other two terminals of the third switch tube is connected to one terminal of the first auxiliary winding, and the other terminal of the first auxiliary winding is grounded; and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first control circuit outputs a low level to cut off the fifth diode and the third switch tube and switch on the first switch tube; and

the second switch tube driver circuit comprises a sixth diode, a second auxiliary winding and a fourth switch tube; an output of the second control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the fourth switch tube via the sixth diode; one of other two terminals of the fourth switch tube is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube, the other one of the other two terminals of the fourth switch tube is connected to one terminal of the second auxiliary winding, and the other terminal of the second auxiliary winding is grounded; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second control circuit outputs a low level to cut off the sixth diode and the fourth switch tube and switch on the second switch tube.

6. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 5, wherein the first control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load, and switch on the first switch tube when the output voltage of the first LED load is higher than a first preset voltage; and

the second control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load, and switch on the second switch tube when the output voltage of the second LED load is higher than a second preset voltage.

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7. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 1, further comprising a first switch tube driver circuit, a second switch tube driver circuit, a first control circuit and a second control circuit, wherein:

the first switch tube driver circuit comprises a first enable circuit, a fifth diode and a first synchronous rectifier control circuit; an output of the first control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube via the fifth diode; the output of the first control circuit is connected to a first input of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit via the first enable circuit, a second input and a third input of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit are connected to other two terminals of the first switch tube respectively, and an output of the first synchronous rectifier control circuit is connected to the control terminal of the first switch tube; and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the fifth diode, and meanwhile controls the first enable circuit to output an enable signal for stopping the first synchronous rectifier control circuit outputting a driving signal, so as to switch on the first switch tube;

the second switch tube driver circuit comprises a second enable circuit, a sixth diode, and a second synchronous rectifier control circuit; an output of the second control circuit is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube via the sixth diode; the output of the second control circuit is connected to a first input of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit via the second enable circuit, a second input and a third input of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit are connected to other two terminals of the second switch tube respectively, and an output of the second synchronous rectifier control circuit is connected to the control terminal of the second switch tube; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the sixth diode, and meanwhile controls the second enable circuit to output an enable signal for stopping the second synchronous rectifier control circuit outputting a driving signal, so as to switch on the second switch tube.

8. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 7, wherein the first control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load, and switch on the first switch tube when the output voltage of the first LED load is higher than a first preset voltage; and

the second control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load, and switch on the second switch tube when the output voltage of the second LED load is higher than a second preset voltage.

9. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 8, wherein the first control circuit is a first comparator, and the second control circuit is a second comparator;

a positive input of the first comparator is connected to a positive output of the first LED load, a negative input of the first comparator is connected to the first preset voltage, and an output of the first comparator is connected to an anode of the fifth diode; and

a positive input of the second comparator is connected to a positive output of the second LED load, a negative input of the second comparator is connected to the second preset voltage, and an output of the second comparator is connected to an anode of the sixth diode.

10. The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim 1, further comprising a first switch tube

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driver circuit, a second switch tube driver circuit, a first control circuit and a second control circuit, wherein:

the first switch tube driver circuit comprises a fifth diode, a first current transformer, a first shaping reset circuit, a third triode, a fourth triode and a first driver self-powered circuit; a primary winding of the first current transformer is connected between the first diode and the first switch tube, two terminals of a secondary winding of the first current transformer are respectively connected to two inputs of the first shaping reset circuit, and the two terminals of the secondary winding of the first current transformer are further respectively connected to two inputs of the first driver self-powered circuit; the third triode and the fourth triode are connected to form a push-pull circuit, an output of the first shaping reset circuit is connected to an input of the push-pull circuit, and an output of the push-pull circuit is connected to a control terminal of the first switch tube; an output of the first driver self-powered circuit is connected to a collector of the third triode; a collector of the fourth triode is grounded; an output of the first control circuit is connected to the input of the push-pull circuit via the fifth diode; and when the first LED load needs to be turned off, the first control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the fifth diode, and the push-pull circuit outputs a high level to switch on the first switch tube; and

the second switch tube driver circuit comprises a sixth diode, a second current transformer, a second shaping reset circuit, a fifth triode, a sixth triode and a second driver self-powered circuit; a primary winding of the second current transformer is connected between the third diode and the second switch tube, two terminals of a secondary winding of the second current transformer are respectively connected to two inputs of the second shaping reset circuit, and the two terminals of secondary winding of the second current transformer are further respectively connected to two inputs of the second driver self-powered circuit; the fifth triode and sixth triode are

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connected to form a push-pull circuit, an output of the second shaping reset circuit is connected to an input of the push-pull circuit, and an output of the push-pull circuit is connected to a control terminal of the second switch tube; an output of the second driver self-powered circuit is connected to a collector of the fifth triode; a collector of sixth triode is grounded; an output of the second control circuit is connected to the input of the push-pull circuit via the sixth diode; and when the second LED load needs to be turned off, the second control circuit outputs a high level to turn on the sixth diode, and the push-pull circuit outputs a high level to switch on the second switch tube.

**11.** The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim **10**, wherein the first control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the first LED load, and switch on the first switch tube when the output voltage of the first LED load is higher than a first preset voltage; and

the second control circuit is configured to detect an output voltage of the second LED load, and switch on the second switch tube when the output voltage of the second LED load is higher than a second preset voltage.

**12.** The power supply circuit for multiple LED loads according to claim **11**, wherein the first control circuit is a first comparator, and the second control circuit is a second comparator;

a positive input of the first comparator is connected to a positive output of the first LED load, a negative input of the first comparator is connected to the first preset voltage, and an output of the first comparator is connected to an anode of the fifth diode; and

a positive input of the second comparator is connected to a positive output of the second LED load, a negative input of the second comparator is connected to the second preset voltage, and an output of the second comparator is connected to an anode of the sixth diode.

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